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ROBERTS'S LAST HOPE GONE; ADVERSE REPORT CERTAIN.

A Unanimous Vote Barring the Polygamist from Congress Sure to Result from Yesterday's Array of Testimony Against Him.

THE chances are all against me and I have little hope that the committee will present even a minority report in my favor.—BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS to a Journal Correspondent, Washington, D. C., December 19.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Roberts Committee will not have to go to Utah. Full confirmation of all the Journal's evidence was had to-day through the testimony of the six witnesses from Utah.

There is to be one more witness heard against Roberts, who said to-night he has no witnesses to offer in rebuttal.

The testimony to-day was of the most convincing nature and the members of the committee are in thorough accord over the evidence produced.

The committee will present a unanimous report against the polygamist.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Chairman Taylor and a sub-committee of the committee examining into the charges against Brigham H. Roberts will remain here during the holidays to hear the remaining witnesses. Jerrold Letcher, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, of Salt Lake City, who was subpoenaed to-day, Letcher will testify to having found Roberts one morning in June, 1898, in bed at the house of wife No. 3, Dr. Maggie Shipp, and having been introduced to her by Roberts, who said: "This is my wife, Mrs. Roberts."

The members of the committee will, after hearing this witness and receiving from Roberts some documentary evidence he wishes to offer, commence work on their report. It will be ready for action by the House at the first session after the holidays recess, the first week in January.

Roberts's defiant spirit weakened when he cast his eye over the committee room this morning and saw the witnesses from Utah, all reputable men and women, whom he has known personally for years.

Even His Friend Turns.

To his utter amazement, a personal friend of many years' standing, Edwin H. McDaniell, who was business manager of the Salt Lake Herald, for which Roberts wrote editorials, took the stand and gave direct and most damaging testimony against him.

The evidence was made all the stronger by McDaniell declaring he was still a friend of Roberts and throughout his dealings with him had been moved by motives of friendship.

McDaniell is a Democrat and was a member of the convention which nominated Roberts. It was in 1896 that Roberts told him that he had three families and was raising children by two of them. Two years later McDaniell called Roberts into his private office on learning of the rumors that Roberts was going to run for Congress. He frankly reminded Roberts of the admission he had made about his three wives in 1896, and McDaniell told him he did not wish to pry into his domestic affairs, but for the sake of the Democratic party and of Utah he thought it would be wise for Roberts to try for the nomination.

"Roberts told me," said the witness, "that I was unnecessarily alarmed about the matter. He had heard reports and could not or would not deny their truth, but he was positive the Republican candidate would not raise the issue as to the number of his wives."

"He told me if the question did come up it would have no effect in Utah any way, and the question would not spread outside the State. He did not believe the American people would object to him as a Representative on account of his three families. Mr. Roberts declared that the fountain head of polygamy, having been shut off, he believed the people were willing to let the stream run on until it died out entirely."

Roberts's Change of Demeanor.

Mr. McDaniell told Roberts he did not agree with him, and that the Salt Lake Herald would not support him. Roberts replied that he had his mind made up, and he would run without the Herald's support if necessary.

Roberts was very meek and lowly when he began to cross-examine this witness, and the result only brought out the fact that McDaniell once resigned from the Herald because he refused to aid in sending a polygamist to Congress.

Dr. Lucia P. Miles, secretary of the Salt Lake County Medical Association, confirmed fully her statement made in the Journal that she knew Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts, and that on April 12, 1897, she was asked by the physician to change her name on the records of the association from Shipp to Roberts. Dr. Shipp told her that she had been married to Roberts for seven years.

The Rev. Dr. S. E. Wishard, superintendent of the Presbyterian Missions in Utah, gave direct testimony concerning an introduction by Roberts to his wife No. 3, Dr. Maggie Shipp, in 1897, and verified his other statements already printed in the Journal concerning this introduction.

He Made Doubly Sure.

To make doubly sure that there could be no mistake he called on Dr. Maggie Shipp Roberts as late as Friday last in Salt Lake. The sign on the door still read "Mrs. Margaret S. Roberts." In the parlor he saw a large picture of Roberts, and when he asked Mrs. Roberts if she remembered when he had been introduced to Roberts to her in 1897 she said she did.

"Was Roberts drunk when he introduced you?" Roberts asked the witness.

"I didn't ask him," Dr. Wishard replied. "Was he insane?"

"I was sitting on his case."

Mrs. Marie McDougall testified substantially to the same statements which already appeared in the Journal concerning her overhearing introductions by Roberts of Maggie Shipp in 1897 to several persons as "Sister Roberts" and as "My wife, Mrs. Roberts."

Judge Thomas J. Brandon gave exceedingly damaging testimony against Roberts. He has been constable, postmaster and Probate Judge at Centerville. He has known Roberts twenty years; Louisa Roberts, the first wife, since early childhood, and Celia, the second wife, since she was a little girl. He testified as to the report in the com-

WOMEN FOLLOW UP WAR ON POLYGAMY.

Helen Gould and Four Others Offer Anti-Roberts Resolutions.

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Five resolutions, one of them by Helen Miller Gould, were read and adopted yesterday at a meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at No. 156 Fifth avenue. Each resolution expressed gratitude for the patriotic action taken by the members of the House of Representatives in preventing Brigham H. Roberts from taking the oath of office.

The first resolution was introduced by Mrs. R. S. MacArthur, vice-president-at-large of the Woman's Home Mission Society of the Baptist Church. Miss Helen M. Gould then read the following:

"Women of New York and vicinity in council assembled, representing various organizations co-extensive with our Republic, desire to convey to the Hon. H. W. Taylor, of Ohio, member of the House of Representatives, their high appreciation of the action taken by him in preventing Brigham H. Roberts from taking the oath of office in the House. They are watching the committee to which the subject is referred, assured that the exhaustive investigation being made will result in such recommendations to the House as shall vindicate the honor and integrity of our country."

A similar resolution was offered by Mrs. John S. Bussing, of the Church in America, thanking the Hon. Thomas C. McRae, of Arkansas. Mr. William Kincaide, representing the Congregational Church, read a petition to the Senate calling upon its members to enact at this session such legislation as will forever prohibit the practice of polygamy throughout the Union.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fliske offered a petition addressed to the House of Representatives. In a humorous speech she told of her attempts, while visiting Utah, to find a certain Mormon. She called at several of his "homes," but at each place was told by one of the children that their father was at the other house.

To a Journal reporter Mrs. Darwin R. Ald, president of the Woman's Board, said:

"I am indeed grateful to the New York Journal for the persistent efforts it has made to educate the people in the pernicious doctrine of Mormonism, and especially to unmask the character of Brigham H. Roberts."

JONES SUMMONS HIS COMMITTEE.

National Democratic Managers Called to Washington, Feb. 22.

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Washington, Dec. 19.—The Democratic National Committee will meet in Washington February 22 for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next Democratic convention. Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee, to-day mailed letters to each member of the committee designating this date and fixing the Raleigh Hotel as the committee's headquarters. This action was taken after a correspondence with the members of the committee as to their choice of dates for holding the convention.

Senator Jones believes the meeting of the committee will be as short and even more harmonious than that of the Republicans, because it was not to be troubled by any proposition to change the representation at the convention.

The general opinion among the Democratic members of the committee now in Washington is that Chicago will be selected as the meeting place. The Southern members will control the committee, and no chances will be taken in bringing the convention to an Eastern city, where the gold standard sentiment might be solidified against the party.

Send in his associates on the Democratic side of the chamber said that Bryan will be renominated by acclamation. The only open question before the convention will be the choice of a running mate.

There is no dispute among the party leaders over the platform. According to the best opinion it will be practically a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896.

RIGHT OF WAY TAX OF \$1,045,208 IN NEWARK.

North Jersey Street Railway Company Gets a Big Bill from Tax Board To-day.

Urged on by the cry of the press, the Newark Tax Board yesterday decided to make trolley corporations pay a tax on their right of way.

As a result, the North Jersey Street Railway Company will to-day receive a tax bill for \$1,045,208, the amount placed as a valuation by the board on its right of way. Other corporations using the streets also to be taxed.

GIRL CONFESSES TO SAVE FIANCE.

Carrie O'Neill Withdraws Her Charge Against Hazard.

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Whatever may be the measure of Walter Hazard's guilt or innocence, he has the limitless love of a young woman who became fairly hysterical yesterday in her effort to save him from punishment.

"I did it all," I signed the forged check, and Walter had nothing to do with it," Carrie O'Neill cried to Magistrate Watts in the Gates Avenue Police Court.

This protest came after Miss O'Neill had previously accused Hazard of complicity in forging the name of Mrs. Walton, of Richmond Hill, to a check for \$32 drawn upon and cashed at the People's Bank of Brooklyn.

Miss O'Neill is a stenographer and typewriter. She came to Brooklyn from Providence, R. I., early in November. Hazard, also of Providence, joined her a short time later.

When Miss O'Neill and Hazard were arrested at a restaurant a few days ago Miss O'Neill made an affidavit that Hazard had forged the signature and that she had simply filled in the amount and drawn the money. The young people have been in jail since.

Hazard was held for further police investigation.

NEWPORT MASONS HONOR

OLIVER H. P. BELMONT.

Members of the Oldest American Lodge Present to Him Handsome and Historic Trophies.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 19.—When Oliver H. P. Belmont left Newport for New York to-day he carried away many valuable trophies.

Last night Mr. Belmont closed his duties as Master of St. John's Lodge, said to be the oldest Masonic lodge in America. Mr. Belmont's administration has been most successful, and at the close of the session he was presented with a past master's jewel set with diamonds, a Grand Lodge apron and a gavel made from wood taken from the sills of the original Masonic temple at Newport 198 years ago.

MAJ.-GENERAL LAWTON KILLED BY A FILIPINO SHARPSHOOTER'S BULLET.

The Great Cavalry Leader Slain at the Taking of San Mateo.

Warned He Was Singled Out for Death, but Would Not Seek Cover.



Unscathed Through Two Great Wars; Hit at Last in a Skirmish.

Geronimo, the Filipino, Avenges Geronimo, the Apache.

Manila, Dec. 19—Adjutant-General, Washington: General Lawton engaged in driving insurgents from San Mateo section of country north east of Manila killed at 9:30 yesterday morning. A great loss to us and his country.

ANILA, Dec. 19, 11 P. M.—General Lawton left home Monday night, having returned from his northern operations Saturday, to lead an expedition through Mariquina Valley, which has been an insurgent stronghold throughout the war. The valley has several times been invaded, but never held by the Americans. General Geronimo was supposed to have there the largest organized force north of Manila, and General Otis wished to garrison Mariquina. The night was one of the worst of the season. A terrific rain had begun and is still continuing.

Accompanied by his staff and Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, General Lawton set out at 9 o'clock, in advance of the main force, consisting of the Eleventh Cavalry and one battalion each of the Twentieth and Twenty-seventh Infantry, which started from La Loma at midnight.

With a small escort he led the way through an almost pathless country, a distance of fifteen miles, over hills and through cane-brake and deep mud, the horses climbing the rocks and sliding down the hills. Before daybreak the command had reached the head of the valley.

San Mateo was attacked at 8 o'clock and a three hours' fight ensued. This resulted in but few casualties on the American side, apart from the death of General Lawton, but the attack was difficult because of the natural defenses of the town.

The Death of a Hero.

General Lawton was walking along the firing line, within 300 yards of a small sharpshooters' trench, conspicuous in the big, white helmet he always wore and a light yellow rain coat. He was also easily distinguishable because of his commanding stature.

The sharpshooters directed several close shots, which clipped the grass near. His staff officers called General Lawton's attention to the danger he was in, but he only laughed with his usual contempt for bullets.

Suddenly he exclaimed "I am shot," clenched his hands in a desperate effort to stand erect, and fell into the arms of a staff officer. Orderlies rushed across the field for the surgeons, who dashed up immediately, but their efforts were useless. The body was taken to a clump of bushes and laid upon a stretcher, the familiar white helmet covering the face of the dead General.

Almost at this moment the cheers of the American troops rushing into San Mateo were mingling with the rifle volleys.

His Soldiers Wept.

After the fight six stalwart cavalrymen forded the river to the town, carrying the litter on their shoulders, the staff preceding with the colors and a cavalry escort following. The troops filed bareheaded through the building where the body was laid, and many a tear

General Geronimo, the Filipino, was entrenched there. Lawton was killed just as the American soldiers charged into the town.

The Town of San Mateo.

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from the eyes of men who had long followed the intrepid Lawton. The entire command was stricken with grief, as though each man had suffered a personal loss.

Owing to the condition of the country, which is impassable so far as vehicles are concerned, the remains could not be brought to Manila to-day.

Mrs. Lawton and the children are living in a Government residence, formerly occupied by a Spanish General.

San Mateo lies between a high mountain behind and a broad, shallow stream in front, with wide sandbars, which the insurgent trenches and the buildings commanded. The Americans were compelled to ford the river under

Fourth Cavalry Scouting.

The Fourth Cavalry was Lawton's old regiment during his apache fighting. Troop I was in the action where the General was killed.

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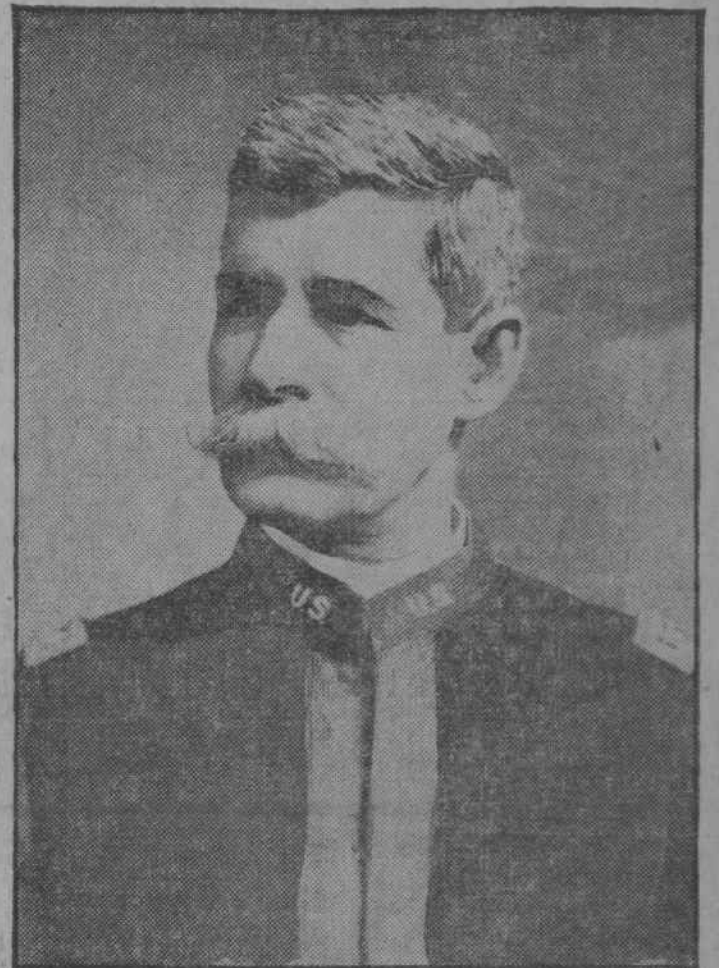
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Major-General Henry W. Lawton.
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